BY W. A. LEE AND HUGH WILSON.

ABBEVILLE, S. C., SEPTEMBER 14, 1865.

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ABBUVILLE PRISS was unusually large and the exercises of tion to Abbott & Co. If there is rot in

W. A. LEE. EDITOR.

The Press will be furnished weekly to subscribers for Two Dollars a year, in advance. Provisions of any kind will be taken at the market price. Single copies, ten cents.

EMANCIPATION AND NEGRO SUFFRAGE. The sudden emancipation of the negto involving as it does an entire change in our labor system, and in the industrial rela tions of the two great classes of our popalation is daily affording evidence of the evils of sudden and rash innovation. A servile race unnequatomed to relf-government have suddenly been introduced into a state of freedom. The old incentives to labor bave been withdrawn, and the considerations which an intelligent appreciation of their true condition would furnish are wanting. The emancipated ne gro looks upon freedom, as guaranteeing an exemption from work, and is operated upon'by none of those high impulses which impel the intelligent white man to better his condition. H. nee, the complaint is universal that the freedmen will not work, and the apprehension is general that idleness must produce its appropriate fruits, want and crime, and that the great body of the slave population will constitute an incubus upon the industrial re ources of the country. Already there is a demand for free labor, and practical men have already come to the conclusion that voluntary negro labor is a failure. Another year will decide the question. In the meantime the radicals of the North are endeavoring to add to the difficulties of our position by agitating the question of negro suffrage and threatening to make it a test before admitting us into the fraternity of States.

The true position of the South and the doctrine even now maintained by the Democratic party of the North is, that the question of suffrage-the qualification of the voter-is a matter coming within the exclusive control of the States. The qualifications of the voter, and the principles of exclusion are to be determined by consid erations of State policy, which wary with the peculiar circumstances of each. Negro suffrage at the North is a very different question to negro suffrage at the South, and especially in our own State where universal suffrage would give the blacks the control of the ballot box. Yet, even in a number of the Northern States, the blacks are excluded from the electoral franchise, and in others the privilege is restricted, as in New York, by a property qualification. Any interference in the matter by Congress would be unprecedented, and toud to confound the boundaries which separate the indebted to Messrs. Abbott & Co.'s Adver-

With regard to the question of right and expediency, the exclusion of the negro from the franchise may be justified upon the same principle that we exclude aliens, minors, famales, and others. These equally form part of the governed from whose consent "the just powers of government are denied"-and every principle which would exclude them applies with tenfold greater force to the negro. He lacks the admention, the intelligence. the experience and the training which could stone qualify him for the proper exercise of the frauchise. This incapacity of the negro is itself recognixed by the present Government requiring the approval of his contracts. Apart from these considerations the fact that the negroes form so large a portion of our population, that they are a distinct race having common sympathies, and interests, that they are non-property holders, and therefore revolutionary in sentiment are additional considerations for their exclu-

So controlling are these considerations that we do not suppose that there are a dozen men in the State who would favor the extension of the autirage to the negro even with a property qualification. The Mississippi Convention made no consission, no change in the existing law, and we trust that the South will be a unit on the question. The right to give testimony in the Courts, presents a different question, and may merit a different consideration.

This Total make. On Friday last we had the pleasure of attending the Tenror-ment given by the young guildened of the village according to previous spaceuroments. The name, as in Ruowa to play of pur readers, designates the military amost monte a lich in the dame of this lary were

was present and contributed much to the pleasure of the occasion. A shower threatened at one time to interfere with the nmusements, but only rain enough fell to lay the dust and cool the heated atmospliere. The scene of exercises was an old field near the Lowndesville road about two miles from the village. Here a track was laid out and a transverse beam eregted, from which a ring was suspended. "The passage at arms" consisted in riding at full speed and attempting to bear off the ring on the point of the lance. The prize to be awarded to the successful competitor, a fine pair of boots, was surpended conspiciously to view, and a green wreath with which the victor should crown the lady of his love. Twelve knights, well mounted and ar-

ayed in appropriate costumes, emlematic of the characters personated entered the lists of competition. The following, are the names of the knights in the order in which they rode, and the characters personated by them : George Miller, Knight of Scotland; J. T. Jordan, Knight of Spain; T. P. Martin, Knight of England; C. Hughes, Knight of St. John's; S. S. Martin, Knight of Switzerland; C. Belcher, Knight of Norway; J. A. Small, knight of Arabia; J. T. Branch, Knight of Burgundy; Stringfellow Turner, Knight of Turkey; E. Sweariugam, Knight of Bohemia; J. N. Belcher, 'Knight of France; I. Reed, Knight of Italy.

To the successful competitor in four rides the prize was to be awarded. Messrs. J. W. Perrin, J. C. Wardlaw and W. A. Lee were requested to act as judges. Mr. J. T. Moore, officiated as Marshal of the day and Mr. Andrew Small sounded, the bugle signals. As each name was announced by the Marshal, the bugle sound. ed, and the rider dashed gallantly for the prize. The ring was borne off repeatedly, and after going through the prescribed number of times it was decided that the Knights of Switzerland and Bohemia had "tied," whereupon the contest was renewed, and the prize was finally awarded to the former. Next followed the crowning of the queen of beauty, the accomplished Miss F. T, of our Village, which closed the exercises of the occasion. Nothing occurred to mar the harmony and good feeling which prevailed, and the affair passed off to the satisfaction of all. A source at the Marshal House closed the festivities of the day.

LIBERAL, VERY .- We are this week jurisdiction of the States and seneral Gov-ernment. Lising Agency, 82 Nassau street, New York, for some liberal propositions for advertising. One of which is for Bradley's Patent Hoop Skirt. For an advertisement worth more than eight dalk for the first insertion be makes the following extravagant offer :

"Please insert the advertisement below Wests' Bradley & Cary 8 months, payof Wests' Bridley & Cary 8 months, payable as follows: upon receipt of your paper by us containing first insertion, with advertisement properly markeds Messra. Wests' Bradley & Cary will forward to you (express charge prepaid) two of Bradley's Duplex Elliptic Hoop Skirts, worth \$4 each. They request that your paper be sent them while the advertisement continues therein. tinues therein. This advertisement subject to the usual commission. [That is, a deduction of two dollars.] "Very re pacifully, Annorr & Co."

In addition to the advertisement above referred to a special notice worth four dolare is appended and included.

Another advertisement is for Reverend Edward-A: Wilson, Williamsburg, N. Y. offering a price equally as liberal as that for the hoop skist advertisament. We would inform these gentlemen that this old swindler is too well known in this section to

Another gentlemen of parallel standing with this Reverend gentleman has his adrettisement sent us through the same agency. We refer to Thos. F. Chapman, Chemist, 831 Broullw y, New York. He, too, will fail to get credit at this Office Wilson proposes to dire the worst cases of consumption, and other lung diseases free of charge, and Chapman protends to "change the lospard's spote," by transforming the face ugly blotched, governor with pimples fructibes, and ad forth 4000 the "soft, ulear, amonth and beautiful? If all this can be done at no expense, as not a wonder that there age is our ship

the day passed off most pleasantly and the whole city of New York, some honest harmoniously. The very excellent band of avocation for these men, we will promise, the 56th New York Veteran Voluntaers of they come South, to assist them in obtaining a situation whereby they may make an honest living. "This advertisement is not subject to the usual commission."

> Mere Goods in Town -We would call the attention of purchasers to the fact That Messrs, Branch & Sondley have just opened a new stock of elegant Goods in the store on Dandy's corner. These gentlemen are well known in 'the community as thorough business men of integrity and moral worth. Their superior goods and low prices, will, we predict, secure to them a large share of patronage. In the store they will be found polite and courteous, and ever ready to exhibit their merchandise. They have an assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, School Books, Drugs and Medicines, Paints, Oils, Hats and Caps. For further particulars take the money with you and call at the store for whatever you want. See advertisement.

> ADJUTANT LOOMIS.-This week we were pleased to welcome into our office this efficient and popular officer of the 56th New York Veteran Volunteers. He was on a tour of inspection to this post, and we were gratified to know that was so well pleased with the manner in which Captain Metcalf, the Commandant, and Lieut, Black, the Provost Marshal, had discharged their respective duties at this post. Our citizens have not been put to the slightest inconvenience on account of their presence, and it is to be hoped that they may remain with us as long as it may be necessary to keep a garrison at this place.

> DIRECT COMMUNICATION FROM CHAR-LISTON TO COLUMBIA .- We learn from the Charleston Courier of Monday last, that the Wilmington and Manchester railroad cars have already resumed their daily trips between Wilmington and Kingsville. This gives the people of Charleston an almost direct communication with Columbia, S. C., by way of the North Eastern railroad, there being about twenty-two miles of staging from Kingsville to Columbia. A line of stages between the two places connect them.

IMPORTANT SALE. - Mechanics would do well to attend the sale of the Green wood Card Factory. At the sale, the house and lot, the engine, macl:inery, &c., &c., necessary for the manufactory of cotton and woollen cards, will be sold on a credit till the first of January next. The proceeds of the sale are to be charitably expended in educating destitute orphans of deceased South Carolina soldiers. See

WATCH REPAIRING .- We are pleased to welcome Mr. H. T. Tusten back to our Town. He is now prepared for any work in his line of business. He is well known as a superior workman. Give him a call. His prices are moderate.

Car Our friends Captain H. S. Kerr and Dr. Isaac Branch this week laid upon our table a number of late Northern papers. For this kindness these gentlemen have our thanks.

The editor, with the other members of the Convention, left our quiet little town on Tuesday morning for the Capital. The editor will write to us during his absence.

Capt. H. S. Kerr offers some rare bargains at his old stand, in Carriages, Rockaways, &c. Give him a call. See advertisement in another column.

The Prospectus of the Christian Index will be found in another column. The proprietor solicita early subscriptions.

Several important military orders may be found in our paper this week. The address to the freedmen should be read.

found in another column. Next Saturday is Return Day for Octo-

The Governor's Proclamation may be

ber Court in Abbeville. Efection Dervan, The following is

the official return of the election, held on Monday last in this District for members He Convention; Hon. Jes. L. Per received 623 votes Wilson, 80% Dr. A. Evins, 451; W

THREATENED IMPEACHMENT OF PRESI- summoned to decide, must have been in DENT JOHNSON. - The Anti-Slavery Standard, of this city, which represents the views of the abolition radicals on the negro suffrage question, threatens the impeachment of President Johnson. Now, as it is known that the Standard, like Wendell Phillips, exactly of the same school, is as apt to blurt out all it knows as it is to know the designs of its party, we dare say that this threat amounts to something more than empty declaration. In all probably it covers a wide conspiracy and a deliberate design, under the idea that there will be a sufficient, radical majorit in the new House of Representatives to make out a bill of impeachment against President Johnson, and the majority of two-thirds required in the Senate to impeach him and eject him from the White

But, supposing that all this is done, what will these abolition radicals gain by the achievement? Mr. Fosier, of Connecticut, an abolition radical if you please, as President pro tem. of the Senate bewith the Constitution, President pro tem. of the United States. He will hold this position until the Secretary of State can make the necessary arrangements for the election of a President by the people in the regular way. For this election the friends of Andrew Johnson would unquestionably proclaim him their candidate, and, under the popular conviction of an unjust impeachment, he would be re-elected to the head of affairs by an overwhelming majority of the popular and the electoral Ever since the surrender of Lombardy, vote of the States participating in the elec-

We believe, however, that if the radical egro suffrage malignants try this experiment of an impeachment, it will be squelched in the House and in a very summary manner; for no man, however malignant as a factionist he may be, can shut his eyes to the fact that Andrew Johnson in his policy of Southern restoration is giving great satisfaction to the masses of the people, regardless of parties, North and South. Accordingly, we have only to say to the abolition malcontents threatening this impeachment of President Johnson that we do not believe they will be sufficiently foolhardy to try the experiment.

Let them try it, if they dare.—New York

So far as we have seen, the members

chosen to the Convention are generally men of sound judgment, large information and sound discretion. They are certainly among the best that could be found in the several communities. Richland has no reason to be ashamed of, or dissatisfied with, her choice; and Charleston my lelicitate herself on the good sense which has presided over her choice of delegates. It would be impertinent for us now to suggest the details of the work before the august body about to assemble in this city. Of the solemnity and permanent import of the du'y before them, they should, and most probably have, an adequate idea. The State is about to be launchied anew, for a fresh voyage, under new nuspices. It is now a dependency. It is an integral of a wast and powerful consolidated empire, which at one blow has shivered to atoms all the principles and tenets wich it has al ways been proud and pleased to assert; and under an over-ruling destiny, to which we could offer no resistance. We have succumbed to the decree; we have acceptted the fiat, which we could no longer gainsay, and yield that cubmission which our conscience will not construe to mean loyalty in the old chivalric sense of the word. But our submission does not the less imply good faith and the recognition of the law. We shall not be false to these professions, which, however reluctantly, have been made by our people; and will this resolution fixed, our Convention will no doubt decide to do all that is required as preliminarily necessary before the re-sumption of our relations with the National Union. Let us do what is simply necessary, and attempt no more; and, above all things, avoid all unnecessary complications, on topics which might de lay our proper action.—Phænix.

LIFE INSURANCE AND HOMEOPATHY. In December last the directors and share holders of the General Provident Assurance Company in London held a meeting to consider the bearing of the system of homocopathic medical treatny. At this meeting it was determined to make an investigation into the hitherto unexplored region of comparative medical treatment, with a view to a change of rates n certain cases, if such change was deemed desirable. The directors, after obtained desirable. The directors, after counti-ing the requisite data, submitted to the shareholders a proposition "to open a special section for persons treated by bomeco-opathatic system. at a lower scale of preopation by the charged on other lives. The proposition was adopted, and the company is now working on this system. Use London Handsmopathatic Remove it was jubilant at the matter, and easy. "It is now with judicident opinions that the confinents have to deat, and even with judicident opinions."

the liveliest exercise; seeing that they had to determine on a question in which they were without precedent for a guide, and in which their pecuniary interests were deep-ly concerned."— Underwriter's Circular. POLITICAL TRANSPOSITION.—Austria and

Prussia are the great ruling Powers of Germany, rendered somewhat antagonistic by difference of religion—Austria being Catholic while Prussia is Lutheran. Another point of contrast is that Prussia has long had the reputation of being a constitutional monarchy, while Austria, ever since 1815, has strongly tended towards aristocracy. On a sudden, a change comes o'er the spirit of their dream. The King of Prussia is doing all he can to become an autocrat. His Parliament having refused, very properly, to grant him the means of largely augmenting his army, when all Europe was eminently pacific, he has taken to levying taxes without the slightest legislative authority; and exactly following the impoley which made Louis Philippe a disguised fugitive from France in February, 1848, has used the strong arm of authority to prevent his subjects having public dinners, at which political sentiments might be expressed, freshly and legally. The Emperor of Austria, on the other hand, is about lessening the national burthens by a large reduction of his army, and is personally endeavoring to concilinte his Hungarian subjects, by conceding to them the rights they demand as a peo-

the Emperor of Austria has been endeavoring to govern his domains by what is called centralization—that is, by having everything, even for the most remote province, regulated in Vienna. The centralization principle, admitted to have failed, he has adopted the federative. His leading ministers have been relieved from further discharge of public duties, and among them is his own cousin; the Archduke Regnier, President of the Council. In his place is Count Belcredi, the new Prime Minister, a liberal and moderate statesman, formerly Governor of Bohemia. The new Chancellor of Hungary is a member of the Hungarian nobility. The Hungarian and Transylvanian Diets are about to as-semble, which shows that the plan of a central Reichsrath or Parliament, is abandoned. Lastly, all prosecutions against the press, and all press punishments in the Austrian dominions, have been stopped.

If Francis Joseph carry out these liberal measures he may make Austria once more the greatest power in Europe. If Frederic William continue his violations of the Prussian constitution, he will probably find himself an exile in England within the next twelve months.—Philudelphia Press.

THE SIEVES OF SOCIETY .- You would not pour precious wine into a sieve; yet that were as wise as to make a confident of one of those "leaky vessels" of society that, like water carts, seem to have been made for the express purpose of letting out what they take in. There is this difference, however, between the perforated puncheon and the leaky brain-the former lays the dust, and the latter is pretty sure to raise one. Beware of oozy-headed peo-ple between whose ears and mouth there is no partition. Before you make a bosom friend of any man, be sure that he is secret tight. The mischief that the non retentives do is infinite. In war they often man the best laid schemes, and render futile the most profound strategy. In social life they sometimes set whole communities by the ears, frequently break up families, and are the cause of innumerable misfortunes, miseries and crimes. In business they spoil many a promising speculation, and involve hundreds in bankruptcy and rui Therefore be very cureful to whom you entrust information of vital importance to your own interests or those you hold most dear. Every man has a natural inclination to communicate what he knows, and if he does not do so, it is because his reason and judgment are atrong enough to control this inherent propensity. When you can find a friend who can exercise absolute power over the communicative instinct-if we may so term it—wear him in your heart, "yea, in your heart of hearts." If you have no such friend, keep your own coun-

The old scoffer and infidel who presides over the columns of the New York Herald speaks thus of the dergy: "Symptoms of a New Religious Excitement.—The camp meetings and "revivate" going on every-where give indication of a religious excite ment that may be very extensive. It is due to the fact that the constion of the due to the fact that the constion of the war gives the parapa a chance to consider and reflect upon lifer burn wickedness and that of their flocks, and they see amough to horrly and alarm them. They have inthe past four years had so much to do in presching positive that an apprecia amount of wickness has accommissed on their hands, and there will be a great time resting it away. Another cause of extension the dissension because the alternate with them in the dissension because it are quarralling with all their usual

It is our unpleasant duty to anounce this norning the death of the Hon. R. P. Boylston, which occurred last evening about seven o'clock. A true friend, a patriotic citizen, a kind hearted father and doting husband, has thus been cut off from community that prized his services and bonored him in many public positions. His funeral will take place this afternoon, at six o'clock, at his late residence,-Winnsboro News.

The Louisville Journal says: It has been fully substantiated that the fellow who attempted to steal George N. Sanders was no other than the man that struck Billy Patterson. What outrage will be be guilty of next?

INSCRIBED TO THE MEMORY OF LOUIS,
SOM OF BENJAMIN AND JAME GIBERT,
DECEASED, MAY 22, 1865.
Art thou gone, our Lewis dear,
Too well we know thou art,—
The tears are gushing from our eyes,
And anguish wrings the heart.
We sorrow much, and yet we know thou art
happier far.

happier far. In that bright world where God and leved ones

Our souls' fair brother, art thou gone Our souls' fair brother, art thou gone
To heaven, now thy home?
Remember us in that bright land—
Oh, that we too might come!
'Tis hard to part, and yet 'tis right,
For God is ever just, 'twas he who gave our,
brother life,
Has called him back to dust.

Oh, dearest canst thou look on us From thy home above the sky!

Dost thou smile on these thou hast left on

Dost thou smile on these thou hast left o earth,
Who yet, O, God, must die?
Thou hast in triumph passed the valley dark,
Hast reached the heavenly shore
And, God be praised, nor sin, nor death,
Can ever harm thee more. We see now, as thou dost elcep.

That face so pale, so white.
The lids tight closed o'er those darworks Whose juy was once so bright;
Upon that basom, sold and still.
Whose hands are so meskly closed.
The grave is now thy narrow home.
Much loved, lost, early lost! Our tears like rain fell at thy death,

They're even falling now—
"Tis wrong to grieve," sayest thou!
No, no, indeed that cannot be.
If Jesus wept o'er those, he loved,
May we not weep for thee!

We gaze upon the vacant seat.
Thy loyely form once graced,
And oft upon the many, lines.
Thine active hand lad traced
And think that hand is cold in death,
And caller still that heart. and colder still that heart We try to say "Thy will be done," But Ol 'tis hard to part!

HIS TRACHE Sept. 14, 1865, 22-1t

More Goods

BRANCH &

HAVE just returned from New York where they purchased a general assortment of Goods, consisting in part as follows:

Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockers Hardware, School Books, Stationery, Fancy Goods,

DRUGS AND MEDICINES,

Paints and Oils, Hats and Shoes,

Both Ladies' and Genltemen's, &c., &c.

They intend lo replenish their stock often, Sell for Cash or Approved Barter,

and be satisfied with short profits.

Abbeville C. H. Sept. 11, 1866, 22-8m

LADIES CARD FACTORY At Greenwood, S. C.

NOTICE is bereby given that the business of said Factory has ceased, and ordered that the MACHINES, ENGINE, HOUSE AND LOT, AND APPURTEMANCES

BE SOLD

At Auction on the premises on the First Wednesday in October next,

At twelve o'clock, on a gradit till the let of January paxt.

A meeting of the Society is also appointed to be lefd in Greenwood on the first Wednesday in January ways at 10 o'clock, A. M., at which time end piece the proceeds of sales will be applied to the adocation of needy orphane of the soldiers of South Osrolius, who have died or been tilled in the late war, unless otherwise directed by the society at said meeting.

By order of the Sacrety

Greenwood, S. O., Sept. 5th, 1865, 22-3t. At twelve o'clock, on a credit till the let of